

# Converting Colors

Hex(CADB60)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CADB60) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(CADB60)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>                |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex           | CADB60                      |
| RGB           | 202, 219, 96                |
| RGB Percent   | 79%, 86%, 38%               |
| CMY           | 0.2078, 0.1412, 0.6235      |
| CMYK          | 0.08, 0.00, 0.56, 0.14      |
| HSL           | 68°, 63%, 62%               |
| HSV           | 68°, 56%, 86%               |
| XYZ           | 51.8000, 64.0641, 20.7018   |
| YIQ           | 199.8950, 29.3510, -41.8570 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

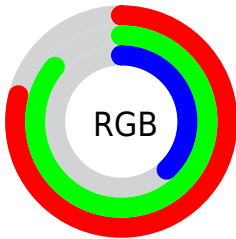
| Format                              | Color                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 96, 219, 113                  |
| Decimal                             | 13294432                      |
| CIELab                              | 84.00, -22.62, 57.41          |
| CIELCh                              | 84, 61.703, 111.503           |
| Yxy                                 | 64.0641, 0.3793,<br>0.4691    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4291484512<br>(0xFFCADB60)    |
| YUV                                 | 199.8950, -51.2202,<br>1.8461 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 80.0401, -24.5493,<br>40.6931 |

# Details

The Hex color **CADB60** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **7160DB**, and the grayscale version is **C8C8C8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFF96**, and **91A429** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C7DB4A**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **CDDB76**.

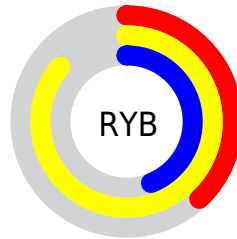
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (86%)

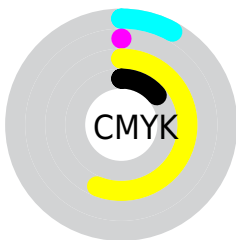
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (44%)

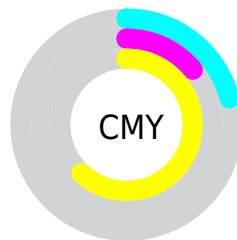


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CADB60 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the Hex color CADB60 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CADB60

 CADB60

FFFFFF

 ADBF45

 FFFF96

 91A429

 FFFFB2

 768A03

 FFFFCE

 5B7000

 FFFFEB

 415800

 264100

 0B2A00

 001700

 000000

 CADB60

 CADB60

 C7DB4A

 CDDB76

 C4DB34

 D0DB8C

 C1DB1E

 D3DBA2

 BEDB08

 D6DBB8

 BDDB00

 D9DBCD

 DCDBE3

 DFDBF9

 E2DBFF

 E5DBFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFC95B



CADB60



85E786

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



CADB60



00E9FF



FFA1E5

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



CADB60



7160DB

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFB2FF



CADB60



09DDFF

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



CADB60



00EFFA



BAC9FF



FFA2AA

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



CADB60



3DECAB



BAC9FF



FFA5F8



# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



CADB60



F9FFD4



DB7060



7C8066



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



CADB60



E7FF54



8DDB60



6C6E63



95AD00



282E00



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



7160DB



6C54FF



AE60DB



64636E



1800AD



06002E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CADB60 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

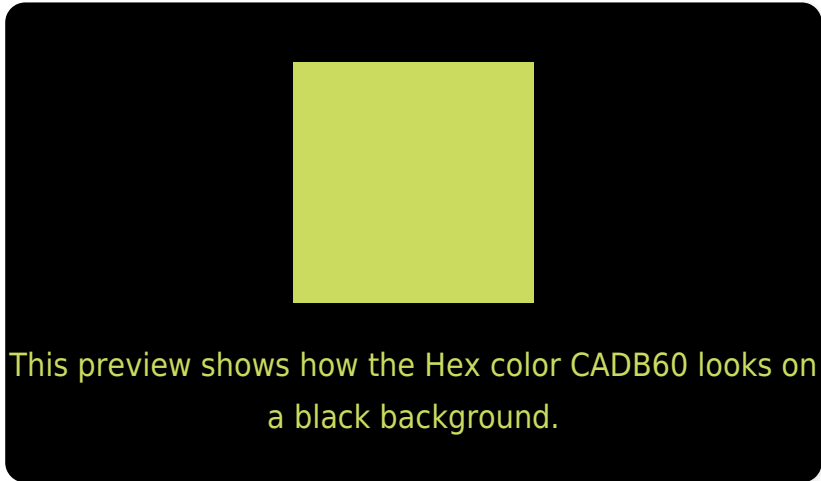
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CADB60 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CADB60.

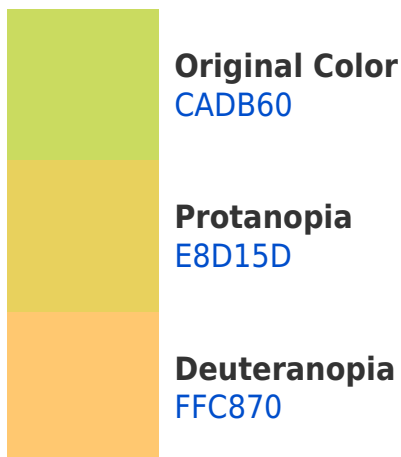


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CADB60.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

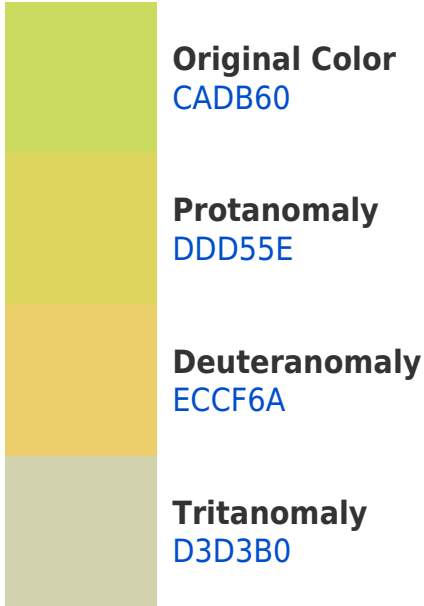
## Dichromacy



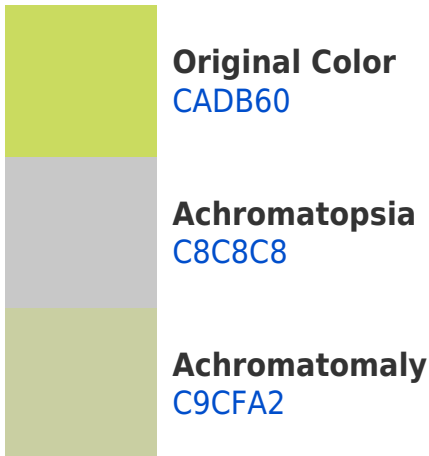


**Tritanopia**  
D8CEDE

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CADB60 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color #CADB60 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CADB60  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel #CADB60 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CADB60
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CADB60 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#CADB60 }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:#CADB60 }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CADB60 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CADB60; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CADB60; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CADB60 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CADB60 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CADB60 }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color:#CADB60 }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



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